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4-14

PUBLIC LEDGER

Office, No. 13 Madison Street

LARGEST CITY CIRCULATION.

MEMPHIS:

Tuesday Evening, October 9, 1896

OUR TICKET.

We believe the friends of President

JOHNSON in this county are unanimous

for ABLE and COLEMAN for the Legisla-

ture. If they do not represent the pref-

erence of individuals, they represent the

interest of all. Their election is hardly

a matter of doubt, for there is no ground

to suppose that a Radical candidate can

be elected without an utter abandonment

by the people of all they profess to de-

sire. There will be attempts made to

influence many Conservatives to vote for

a Radical candidate, but they will fail.

A man who is not with the Southern people

in this hour of their great extremity,

should be ashamed to face them and say,

"give me an office—constitute me the

framer of your laws—repose your destiny

in my hands." From purely mercenary

motives, some who claim to be Conserv-

atives may vote against ABLE and COLE-

MAN, but we will not permit ourselves

to believe that in numbers they will amount

to a corporal's guard. Let us rise to the

importance of the occasion, and spare

every consideration that does not look to

our honor and safety as a people. We

are held to the earth by the vilest feet

that ever trod upon the rights of man.

We are in the agony of a suspense that

grows with delay and deadens the natu-

ral energy of the mind and body. Our

very self-respect is threatened. Let us

not court the blow by voting for our ene-

mies on Saturday. Why should we?

There is no reason for such an act that

is not detestable. Should we vote

for those who might, from sympathy

with the Radical party, be likely

to influence local legislation? Sup-

pose a Radical member could, by his

intimacy with the BROWLOW party, ac-

complish certain—in themselves—im-

portant ameliorations. Should we stoop

so low as to weigh them against our old

birthright of voting, holding office, and

governing ourselves? No. If BROW-

LOW and his party should cover our

streets with solid gold, and still deny

to us the rights of freemen, we should

not yield to him and them an inch of

power that we could by any possibility

destroy. Away with measures that do

not announce our inalienable right to

be free, to speak for ourselves, to act

for ourselves, and to crush tyrants and

their tools whenever they come in our way.

Let Conservatives vote in a solid

land have been infantile as long as the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Ever since we can remember—with a few partial intermissions—the people of the Middle States, the South and the West, have been paying a heavy per centage on their clothing, farming utensils, hats, shoes and notions, to sustain our infant manufactures. The rates, continually growing high, are now higher than ever; from which it follows that the more we sustain our infant manufactures, the more infantile they become. The parents of these infants in Taunton and Lowell and Lynn, divide twenty, forty and fifty per cent. semi-annually upon their investments; but still the infants themselves manifest annually less and less ability to take care of themselves, and cry annually louder and louder to be sustained.

OFFICIAL DISFRANCHISEMENT.

The form of our General and State

Governments is representative. The

people, who are the source of power, can

not, in the mass, enact and execute law.

What, in the true interest of the people is,

to be determined by the greatest num-

ber, as they are supposed to understand

it best. They appoint persons to

execute their will. Freedom to vote is

of no avail, unless they have the

freedom to select their own agents.

A law that says A may vote, but must

not vote for B, is an absurdity. If A is

not free to choose B as his agent, the

privilege of choosing is worthless. The

prohibition is a practical disfranchise-

ment of A. But A may vote for C.

He does not wish to do this, as C will

not represent his will, but he will of

some one else. He will not vote for

him, and should not vote for him.

What is the result? He is disfran-

chised, and he who would dictate to

him as to the person to be voted for, is

a disfranchiser of the worst sort. The

people are not to be ridden with this sort

of whip. They have common sense, and

are not to be fooled with this sort of folly.

No doubt that everybody would vote

for Radical candidates. The thing would

be allowed to vote, if everybody would

be easy enough. As willing slaves, the

people of the South would become the

dearest of despots.

ELECTIONS TO-DAY.

To-day Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indi-

ana vote. The excitement at this mo-

ment is intense in these States. Hun-

dreds of thousands of men are hurrying

to and fro and struggling for the

mastery. One party hates the South

and would destroy the Southern people.

The impulse that moves it is vengeance,

and that vengeance appeals to millions

of people. If it succeeds there will be

rain and desolation from the Potomac

to the Rio Grande. If the other is de-

clared victor, our country will breathe

again, and move off on the highway of

prosperity. There will be union of

States, unity of interest and a gradual

return of brotherhood. We fear to hear

the result. Forty-eight hours will

bring it.

BRUTAL.

THADDEUS STEVENS, in a recent speech,

thus speaks of Mr. SEWARD, and of the

wounds given by an assassin's hand:

"The elder clown, owing to the wear

and tear of age and suffering—you

know he had his arm broken, and his

leg broken, and his neck broken, almost

inducing a necessity for certain

operations which had very much worn

down his vigor."

Commenting on this the Cincinnati

Union says: PAINE, the attempted as-

assin of Mr. SEWARD, was hanged for the

attempt, while the cold blooded STEVENS,

who has not PAINE's courage, shows a

heart equally depraved, still lives, in

order to meet the only punishment due

to his offense, the scorn and contempt

of all honest and good citizens.

GOOD SUGGESTION.

The Nashville Gazette says: "If our

planters would only take advantage of

the 'protection' which the Radical Con-

gress has unwittingly offered them,

they would ask that the present internal

revenue tax on cotton be continued in

its present form for ten or fifteen years,

with collection districts just as they are

now, or at least not enlarged. This tax

is not to be charged unless the cotton

leaves the collection district. Now, if

they will manufacture the cotton within

the collection district, the manufactured

goods will pay no more tax for manu-

facturing, than BUTLER's Lowell neigh-

bors pay, while the three cents on the

raw material may be wholly saved to the

home producers and manufacturers.

NATIONAL EXPRESS.

An exchange paper says: "J. H. V.

AILLON, Secretary and Treasurer of the

'National Express and Transportation

Company, of which Gen. J. E. JOHNSON

is President," announces through the

New Orleans Times that the company

deem it their duty to discontinue their

operations over many of their lines of

transportation, and have taken steps

looking to an entire suspension of their

business in certain contingencies. The

causes which have brought about this

result will be explained in full to the

general meeting of stockholders called,

to be held in the city of Richmond on the

9th proximo."

GOOD HIT.

The Philadelphia Age says of the

blood-and-thunder gubernatorial candi-

date of the torch-and-turpentine party in

Pennsylvania:

"A brave man is generally a modest

one, while a braggart is usually unrelia-

ble in the hour of danger. Said GRAY,

at BACON'S BAY, near York:

"I am a soldier—I have never met a defeat."

Said BOYD: "If he should ask you

what kind of a man your friend GRAY is,

do tell him I am a devil of a fellow—

tell him I certainly kill a man a week!"

AN ARKANSAS PAPER.

A gentleman was lately married to a Choctaw

belly, Miss CA-LA-NO-RE, daughter of

BLACK CLOUD, a Choctaw chief. The

lady is described as a full-blooded

Cad-

do, over six feet in stature, very comely,

and as straight as one of the pines of

our Northern wilderness. At the wed-

ding the bride wore silver decorations in

her hair weighing over a pound.

THE FIRST MATCH OF BILLIARDS

for the championship of Missouri and pos-

session of the golden cup, took place on

Thursday evening, in St. Louis. The

game lasted five hours and a half, result-

ing in PINCKNEY scoring 1501, and HAR-

RISSON 1462. The latter lost the game

and cue.

THE YALE LAW STUDENTS

have founded a secret society called "The

Justinian." They have adopted as a

badge a black stone, enameled on a green

leaf, with the word "Justinian" engraved

along the leaf, thus commemorating

those three distinguished legal "swells,"

JUSTINIAN, BLACKSTONE and GREENLEAF.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

has not so entirely gone over to the enemy

but that it calls Gov. FEXTON a "weak and

imbecile man," and, in a list of the nom-

inees for Congress in the States which

vote a week from to-day, it heads one

"Union" and the other "Radical nomi-

neations."

MR. JOHN R. THOMPSON

well known in American literary circles as

the editor of the Literary Messenger, is

said to be the "Horos Von Borcke" of

Blackwood's Magazine, whose adventu-

res while in the Confederate service

are soon to be published in book form.

THE HUNTSVILLE INDEPENDENT

says: "The papers in South Alabama are

discussing various plans to prevent the

sacrifice of property at forced legal sales,

as it is now being done all over the State.

We see no remedy and no relief except

in a bankrupt law by Congress."

JUDGE BRIN, of the Circuit Court

of Davidson county, Tennessee, has de-

clared that the notes of the Bank of Ten-

nessee, issued prior to May 6, 1861, are

receivable for all taxes and debts due

the State.

THE MERCHANTS OF MACON, GEORGIA,

talk of organizing a force of private

watchmen to act as auxiliaries to the city

police in breaking up the system of

burglary that prevails in that city.

THE REMOVAL FROM ARLINGTON

of the personal effects of General LEE was

completed on Thursday, and the furni-

ture was temporarily stored in Alexan-

dria.

FOR MONTHS PAST

the negroes of Louisiana have been flocking

back in droves to the "old plantations." They

are weary of the pilgrimage of freedom.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

Owing to a misunderstanding as to the

hour, the late meeting in New Orleans

was not largely attended. The meeting

was to make refutation of the statements

of Gov. Wells in his letter to Thomas H.

Jones, of Bienville Parish, published in

the New York Tribune, to the effect that

Union men were persecuted in the State.

The meeting adjourned till the following

Tuesday, and all citizens from the North,

particularly Massachusetts, lately settled

there, are expected to come forward and